

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT E. POLGER, Attorney at Law, 120 S. Commercial, Commissioner of Securities, New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Ohio Board of Public Safety. He will give special attention to all business connected with the care of the estate of the deceased.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. J. M. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. OORAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main Street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Trench and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne, Proprietor, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main Street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie Street.

B. G. B.

We're Doing the Greatest Wash Goods Business

in the store's history—results brought and to be still greatly increased by a way that counts—with choice goods for less prices—with actual evidence that it pays to buy here.

Re-assortments and late new thing added—stocks now extended to a point surpassing any yet shown.

Choice American Dainties, 6¢ to 12¢.

Finest Imported Dainties, 20¢ and 25¢.

Handsome American and French Organdies—beautiful printings, 15, 20, 25¢.

Finest French Organdies—Raye and Carreaux, 30, 35¢—handsome styles produced in these sheer dainty fabrics.

Fine Madras and Novelties, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35¢, including latest importations of Anderson's choicest effects.

Imported Linen Lawns, 20¢ and 25¢.

Nobby Golf Cheviottes, 12½—splendid for shirt waists.

Large assortments of Piques, Swisses and exquisite Novelties. Price range of new wash goods, 4¢ to 12½.

Good, useful and pretty wash goods, 6½ and 8¢.

Send for samples—of as many kind as you want—as many colorings—you can't exhaust the assortments, let your preference be what it may—and let the styles and qualities for the prices show where the most interesting wash goods business in the country is being done—a business of concern to your pocketbook.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

WE are now occupying our New Store at the corner of Penn Avenue and Fifth Street, and are just as proud of it as you will be when you come to visit us.

The building is the personification of all that is comfortable and elegant, and for the expeditious transaction of large volumes of business is a model building in every respect. Mechanically and artistically, it is perfect.

On the day we opened we also invited the public to inspect the most complete stocks of merchandise that any new store ever set before the people on a similar occasion.

If you have not been here yet kindly consider this an invitation to come at your earliest convenience. The freedom of the store is yours.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TO THE QUEEN.

Birthday Message Sent by the Presbyterian Assembly.

A REPLY WAS RECEIVED.

Rev. Dr. McCook Left to Rejoin His Regiment.

FIRST PRESENTED A REPORT.

He Was Heard on the Work and Claims of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Report of the Board of Home Missions Made by Rev. Dr. John Dixon—Handsome Gift to the Work Announced. Fraternal Telegram From the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly Read—A Decision Made to Take No Action on an Overture Aimed to Limit the Term of Office of Rev. Dr. Roberts, Stated Clerk—College Board Report.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia, before leaving to rejoin his regiment, the Pennsylvania Second, at Morristown, Del., was given an opportunity yesterday to present the work and claims of the Presbyterian Historical Society to the Presbyterian general assembly. Elder John E. Parsons of New York offered a resolution directing a cablegram to be sent to Queen Victoria congratulating her upon her 79th birthday. The message was sent and a reply received. The regular order of the day was the report of the board of home missions, presented by Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton, chairman of the standing committee.

The report began with an extended review of the work in the whole field, saying in conclusion that "in spite of circumstances the financial year has been a good one. The year opened with a cash debt of \$147,376 and closed with a debt of \$167,839, an increase of \$20,463. Its size is accounted for by the change from quarterly to monthly payments of salaries to the missionaries in the field. Contributions amounted to \$698,940, a decrease of \$93,464 from last year, when special efforts were made. Operating expenses were cut down by \$7,515 and administration costs \$30,578. For mission work \$421,748 were given, and for Sunday school work \$277,192. The total expenditures amounted to \$722,955, of which \$440,290 were for missions and \$225,865 for Sunday schools. Under the board are 1,393 missionaries, 34,682 church members, 2,018 Sunday schools with 123,622 pupils. Of the 1,393 churches under the care of the board ten became self-supporting during the year. The net deficit on account of the operation of the Presbyterian building in New York, of which the board is half owner, amounts to date to \$24,485, but this amount is covered by a special loan, so that it is no burden upon the work of the board. It is estimated that if the whole of the building were rented the board would receive a net income from it of \$3,786, besides free rental for the administration of the board.

Drs. Dickson and Charles L. Thompson, recently elected secretary of the board, addressed the assembly on the board's work. During the session a telegram was received from the church at Clinton, N. J., announcing a gift of \$20,000 toward the board's debt, and another gift of \$5,000 from a commissioner was announced by Dr. Thompson. For next year the board desires \$876,000 to pay the debt and prosecute its work.

A fraternal telegram from the Cumberland Presbyterian church assembly was read. A memorial from the presbytery of New York, relating to the resignation of Dr. Briggs from the presbytery, was reported to the committee on bills and overtures. The assembly decided to take no action on an overture aimed to limit the term of office of Rev. Dr. Roberts, stated clerk of the assembly. It was ordered that letters of dismissal or reception should not be given or taken from members going to or coming from Christian Science churches, they not being recognized as an evangelical denomination.

The report on the work of the board of aid for colleges and academies was made. Upon this subject Dr. George D. Burroughs, president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., reported and addressed the assembly.

The board of aid for colleges and academies in its annual report said the board supposed, Tuesday July 6, 1897, it had a large amount in cash and securities. The next day it learned that \$45,12 constituted its entire assets, the treasurer, Charles M. Charmley, having embezzled the remaining \$61,239.06. The case was placed in the hands of the surety company which was on Mr. Charmley's bond and they took him into custody, but he escaped. Every effort has been made to trace and arrest him, but not a clue has yet been discovered. An honored friend loaned \$10,000 for immediate necessities and members of the board and synods made prompt and generous contributions for subscription, and the board was able to close the year without a deficit and without using any of the ordinary income of the board for the purpose, to replace nearly all the embezzled funds except a small remainder for which it held good pledges. The year on the whole had been the most prosperous in the board's history. The expenses have been reduced 20 per cent. The number of students was 2,733, a gain of 18. The receipts were \$145,246, and the expenses \$102,461. The cash on hand amounts to \$43,785.

It was recommended that \$150,000 be contributed for the use of this board during the ensuing year. Dr. Edward S. Ray of Chicago, secretary of the board, made a plea on behalf of the so-called small colleges. After a brief discussion, commendatory resolutions were passed and the discussion of missionary

periodicals was resumed. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia made a plea for the retention of the present periodical, The Church at Home and Abroad. Secretary Craven of the board of publication favored the consolidation of the church's periodicals and would urge an objection to the removal of the office of publication from Philadelphia to New York, if proper reasons were stated therefor, but he resented the omission of such reasons as a direct reflection on his board. To the plan of an independent control of the proposed new periodicals by a single editor he objected. The matter went over until today.

Last evening was devoted to a popular meeting in interest of home missions. Dr. Samuel J. Nicoll of St. Louis presiding. Addresses were made by Dr. S. E. Wishard of Salt Lake City, Rev. George F. McAfee, superintendent of school work under the board, and by Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

CORPORATION TAX.

Flat and Hinds Vigorously Attack This Feature of the War Revenue Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—That feature of the war revenue measure placing a tax of one quarter of 1 per centum upon the gross receipts of corporations was under discussion in the senate, and incidentally the proposed tax on bank deposits was adverted to. The principal speeches were delivered by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) and Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), both of whom vigorously attacked the corporation tax. The weight of the former's argument was thrown against the tax on the ground that it was unconstitutional, because the tax was not levied alike upon all persons engaged in a particular line of business. He maintained that an occupation tax could be levied, provided that the conditions were fair and equitable, but that the business of a corporation could not be taxed, simply because it was conducted by a corporation. To be equitable the tax must be laid upon the business whether it was conducted by a corporation, a partnership, a firm or an individual.

Mr. Lindsay vigorously antagonized the proposed issue of legal tender notes, declaring that it accentuated the existing menace to the gold reserve of the treasury and was, besides, the dearest money ever devised. He held that such an issue would be a blow to the nation's financial credit. He, too, presented an argument against the proposed occupation tax, maintaining that if enacted into law it would breed a batch of law-suits, instead of providing what the government needed—ready money with which to conduct the war operations.

MESSAGE FROM DEWEY.

He Sends Word That the Situation Is Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, as follows: "MANILA, May 20, via Hongkong, May 24.—Secretary Navy, Washington.—Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers, and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor. Aginaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was brought here from Hongkong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry and may render assistance that will be valuable." "DEWEY."

MAIL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Order Telling How to Send Letters to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two orders in regard to mail for and from soldiers and sailors have been issued by Postmaster General Smith. One order takes the Philippine islands out of the category of places where mail communication with the United States is suspended and the other revives a regulation permitting soldiers, sailors and marines to send letters postage upon which is to be collected on delivery. Following is the text of the order regarding mail for United States forces at the Philippines.

In view of existing hostilities between the United States and Spain, which necessitates the presence of United States forces in active service at and near the Philippine islands, and of the fact that postal communication with said islands, as one of the Spanish colonies, is prohibited by any order No. 23, dated in 1898, it is hereby ordered that articles of mail matter for or from persons connected with said United States forces shall be subject to the postal rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the United States.

The articles shall be sent to the commandants of the forces by every opportunity offered by the sailing of a United States vessel for said forces. The sailing dates of the vessels cannot be announced in advance and the articles should therefore be forwarded promptly to San Francisco in order that they may be dispatched to destination at the first opportunity.

The other order tells soldiers, sailors and marines how to send their mail postage to be collected on delivery.

This regulation is in line with a bill by Representative Lybrand of Ohio, extending franking privileges through the mails to officers and enlisted men of the United States forces.

ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Bids Made by the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Bids for supplying the armor for the three battleships, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, now in course of construction at the Union Ironworks, Newport News and Cramps, were opened yesterday.

For the Illinois the two armor companies, Bethlehem and Carnegie, divided their bids, one taking the lighter armor and the other the heavier. For the Alabama the Bethlehem company bid \$1,023,504, while the Carnegie company did not bid. For the Wisconsin the Carnegie company bid \$1,023,504. The rate in each case was \$400 per ton flat for bolts and armor, the maximum amount allowed by congress.

The Fleet Penned In.

Sampson and Schley Have Cervera in a Tight Place.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

This Time the President Asks for 75,000—The Oregon and Consorts Have Reached Jupiter Inlet—The Cable Between Santiago and Madrid Will be Cut Today—One Hundred and Twelve Thousand Volunteers Now Mustered In.

They Have the Fleet Bottled Up.

KEY WEST, May 25, 2 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—It is now no breach of confidence to say that Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have the squadron of Admiral Cervera in their reach in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where he can be closely blockaded and starved out.

Have Heard the News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—There is no doubt now that the Spanish fleet is in Santiago harbor, with escape well nigh impossible. Members of the cabinet are exultant over today's news. They are not willing to say where Sampson is, but admit that he is acting in conjunction with Schley. It is expected by the navy department that the last cable between Santiago and Madrid will be cut today.

Another Call For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—The President has issued a call for seventy-five thousand more volunteers. This will make the total strength of the army, regulars and volunteers, two hundred and eighty thousand. Secretary Alger says the new call for volunteers will not be filled from the national militia, but enlistments will be open. The decision to issue the call was reached at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet.

The Oregon Has Arrived.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Long has been officially notified of the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Jupiter Inlet, Fla. The navy department has no official advices about the Spanish fleet, but the secretary believes the press dispatches, which say that Admiral Cervera is in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, with Commodore Schley on the outside. With a proper disposition of the vessels under his command, it is said that Schley will have no trouble in preventing the Spanish vessels from escaping, as only one ship can pass out of the harbor at a time, owing to the narrow channel.

Captain Clarke Was Not Afraid.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—A special to the World from Jupiter Inlet, Fla., says that Lieutenant Davis, of the Oregon, in an interview said that the race for the home port after leaving Bahia was most exciting. At Bahia they learned of the possibilities of being intercepted by the Cape Verde fleet, and the ship was in readiness for a battle at all times. The lieutenant says that Captain Clarke would have given a good account of his ship even if opposed by the entire Spanish squadron. The Marietta and Buffalo arrived with the Oregon. The Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy of the Brazilian navy, will be overhauled at once and equipped with rapid fire guns.

Corroborative Testimony.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—The correspondent of the Associated Press here has obtained definite confirmation of the report that the Spanish fleet is in the harbor at Santiago.

Sampson and Schley Unite.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Press this morning prints the following in a most conspicuous manner. It is wired from Washington, from its staff correspondent "The great battle of the war is to take place in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera is inside. Sampson and Schley are maneuvering on the outside. The fight may come off any minute. The authorities in Washington, although guarding the facts jealously, are looking for immediate action."

One Hundred and Twelve Thousand.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—[By Associated Press]—According to reports received by the adjutant general, one hundred and twelve thousand men have now been mustered in under the President's call. Four or five of the states have failed to fill their quota, but there is no doubt that they will soon do so.

Germany Denies the Story.

BERLIN, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—It is semi-officially denied that the German consul at Manila proposed to land supplies with the aid of the German warships, and that Admiral Dewey had threatened to open fire on them from his fleet if they attempted it.

Insurgents Will Help Spain.

MADRID, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—An official dispatch from Manila says that most of the insurgent chiefs recently in rebellion have offered their services to Spain through the governor general. Spanish prisoners of war in the United States have complained to the authorities here that they are being treated like convicts.

NO FIGHT KNOWN

Navy Department Denies Rumor of Destruction of Spanish Fleet.

PROBABLY AT SANTIAGO.

Secretary Long Thinks the Spaniards Are Still There.

MANGROVE WAS NOT CAPTURED.

The Secretary Has Heard From Her Commander Since the Day of Her Reported Capture by the Spanish—Mr. Long Paid a Handsome Compliment to the War Board—It Acts Merely in an Advisory Way and at No Time Has Assumed Executive Functions—Great Activity in Spanish Shipyards—A Hint Alleging That Cervera Is Expected Back in Cadiz—Battleship Oregon Declared Safe—More Cables Cut.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The navy department announced in the most positive manner that there had not been received any information to warrant the report of any sort of engagement in the Windward passage. There was a rumor yesterday that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed by the combined forces of Sampson and Schley.

This did not specifically cover the waters of the West Indies, but in view of the fact that the department has almost pledged itself to let the public know of anything in the nature of a general engagement, possibly the bulletin announcement is sufficient to cover the case.

In response to an inquiry as to where the Spanish fleet was located, Mr. Long replied that he believed it was still at Santiago de Cuba. Concerning the reported capture of the Mangrove and the loss of other ships, the secretary dismissed these stories as purely conjectural and not supported by facts. Word had come from the commander of the Mangrove since the time of the alleged capture, showing that the ship could not have been in the hands of the Spanish.

Mr. Long paid a handsome tribute to the war board and stated that there was no purpose whatever of changing the present system whereby this board cooperates with him in giving every possible assistance and advice, mainly in the way of information, to the admirals in command. The office of the war board, the secretary pointed out, was not to fight battles, that was exclusively the province of the squadron commanders. The board acted merely in an advisory way, and at no time had assumed executive functions.

The Spaniards appear to be making ready for something more than a defensive campaign at home, or at least they are trying to create that impression by other means than news bulletins that issue almost daily from Madrid. The navy department now has through its own reliable sources reports of the greatest activity in the Spanish navy yards and of the preparation for sea and for a long voyage of two of the torpedoboot destroyers. It is given out that they are to join Cervera immediately when his squadron enters Cadiz harbor. Possibly this statement is made with a deliberate purpose of misleading American sailors into the belief that Cervera has taken his way home.

Inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Oregon brought a reply to the effect that the battleship was safe. Nothing could be learned of her location. It is probable that the telegrams said to have emanated from the vessel really were filed at Key West, but were brought to that port on some dispatch boat from the Oregon, which is co-operating with our fleets.

The cutting of the cables at Santiago and at San Juan de Porto Rico by United States ships was a military move of the first importance. Blanco has yet one link left of communication with the outer world, but the Spanish commander at San Juan now finds himself totally in the dark as to conditions in Spain or in Cuba, while the value of that port as a place of refuge for the Spanish flying squadron is materially diminished. It is safe to say that the remaining cable to Santiago will be cut soon like the others, so that if Cervera is misguided enough to have entered Santiago harbor he will be completely out of touch with his home government on the one hand and equally unable to communicate with Blanco at the other end of the island.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 25.—A local newspaper, The Matin, says that Rear Admiral Osborne of the British navy, who left for New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Curacao a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedoboot destroyers or torpedoboots. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept a battle unless with an equal number of ships and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers. Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

Vessel With Coal Detained.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Fearing that her cargo of coal might fall into the hands of Spanish warships in the Cuban waters, or that the coal is intended for a Spanish port, the collector of the port of this city detained the German steamer Aurum, pending instructions from Washington. The coal is consigned to the Mexican railroad to be delivered at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Pallbearers For Gladstone.

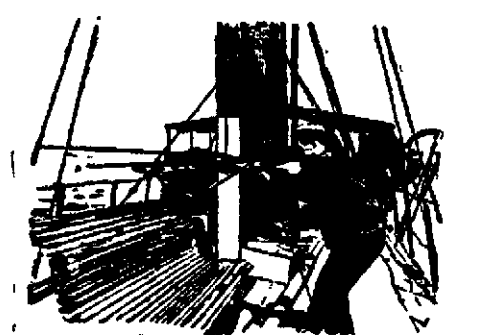
LONDON, May 25.—The pallbearers at the funeral of Mr. Gladstone will be the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Rosebery, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

SEA FIGHTS REVOLUTIONIZED BY MODERN APPLIANCES.

Science and Courage the Factors To-day
—A Shot That Will Live in History—
Spanish Armament Was Weak—Spain's
Financial Straits.

One reason why the Spanish cannot expect to succeed against the United States is on account of the primitive character of many of their arms. While they have a few modern guns, they still



A Spanish Bow-Gun.
have many that are regarded as almost worthless. Here is a picture of a Spanish sailor on one of their boats using an ancient bow-gun which cannot be compared with a modern rifle.

So largely has the course of operations in a sea fight of any kind, whether between ships, land batteries, or ships exclusively, been revolutionized by steel clad ships, dynamite guns and others of the latest breech-loading patterns, that more than one nation has looked upon its opportunity for victory, if it were called upon to fight, as greatly improved under the new order of things, in which it was everywhere recognized that the old tactics would not be available for use on either side. Hand to hand struggles upon the deck and other phases of ancient warfare that continued well forward into the nineteenth century are now practically obsolete.

Science and courage are the factors in the naval fight of to-day, and science may be frankly accorded the first place, because without it the greatest courage may fail, the most desperate valor prove of no account. When the first meagre accounts of the battle of Manila were received it was thought that the Spaniards were so demoralized and unnerved by the surprise given them by the appearance of the Americans that their resistance had been of a nominal, faint-hearted and inconsequential character. If this were true it would detract from the glory of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory, though not from the splendor and the magnitude of its results. Now that the facts are at hand and the complete accounts rendered, we must give the enemy their due, so far as courage is concerned. They fought bravely, but not effectively. Their gunnery was poor, and they had neither method nor facility in their work. Yet one of their ships went down with colors flying, the men working hard for possible vengeance, if not with any hope of ultimate victory, till they sank beneath the waves.

The Spanish armament seems to have been very weak, for every shot of the Americans seemed to tell. In short, it seems to be established by the conduct and results of the fight that the Spaniards had miscalculated their strength in every direction. True, it is said, that a report was sent to Madrid two months ago in which the Spanish commander drew a very unfavorable comparison between his own fleet and that of the Americans, but it is also true that the Spaniards depended upon their forts to supply one deficiency, and not until the moment of battle did they realize that these forts had both miserable guns and poor gunners. A scientific scrutiny of ships and forts would long ago have revealed to the Spaniards their points of weakness, but the ability to make it was not theirs. The Spaniards are rhetoricians but not scientists. Hence they fail to find defects in their land and sea defenses, and leave it for shots of their opponents to reveal them. It is said that they have no range finders for their guns, and if they had them it seems very unlikely that those who would be called upon to handle them would know how to use them.

Hence it may be stated without fear of contradiction that want of science and not want of bravery caused the Spanish fleet to fall an easy victim, while on our side, in everything from tactics in maneuvering the ships to the marksmanship of those who handled the guns, everything was so scientifically performed as to have excited the admiration of the naval officers of England, Germany and other European countries. It was a great victory, but it was essentially a victory of the cultured minds and trained hands over the showy qualities in officers and ignorance of men that distinguished the Spanish navy, and for which courage alone atoned.

There was among Europeans a disposition before the battle to assign the American navy and that of Spain the same rank. America, it was said, would win in the long run, but she would probably lose a good deal. She could withstand losses better than Spain. That was to be the secret of our victory. Some of our people high in public station were indiscreet not to say unpatriotic enough to take a similar view. We believe it was Senator Hale, who, speaking of the Maine disaster when it became evident it had been precipitated by Spain, still opposing war, said in substance, "Wherefore plunge into hostilities and lose thereby twenty millions and their lives? Why indeed? Why assume for a moment that we were on the road to such losses? Rear Admiral Dewey has demonstrated that for us, to sustain such losses circumstances, men included, must be reversed. The demonstration is made to Europe and to the world that our navy, vessel for vessel and crew for crew, is the equal, if not the superior, of any fleet.

And it is a lesson needed at this time when in France and elsewhere, there has been so much unofficial, but none the less influential, talk of interference in our affairs.

The action of the President and of Congress in promoting Dewey from Commodore to Rear Admiral, shows that if there are republics that are ungrateful, this is not one of them. It

honors him, but not more than he deserves for carrying forward his attack in such a masterly manner that no American was killed, while the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was such as in comparison to pass as phenomenal.

In the time of wooden ships and their clumsy cannon, America, though it never had, numerically speaking, a navy equal to Britain's, was counted one of the great sea powers of the world. Besides humbling the Spanish, Admiral Dewey's victory has contributed largely to regain for the United States that prestige. As such it will go thundering down the tides of time.

The financial straits of the Spanish government have been somewhat mitigated by the aid of the Bank of Spain. It is an interesting question how much longer this assistance will be effectual. Since 1874 the Bank of Spain has had the exclusive right to issue bank notes. Of course, it does not obtain this privilege for nothing, but in return for substantial assistance to the government. Formerly the amount of notes which it was allowed to issue was limited to \$150,000,000. Some years ago the limit was raised to \$300,000,000. However, even this privilege was restricted by the requirement that the bank should hold a metallic reserve of one-third the circulation, one-half of the reserve to be in gold. So even yet the limit of \$300,000,000 has not been reached, though the circulation has been steadily increased.

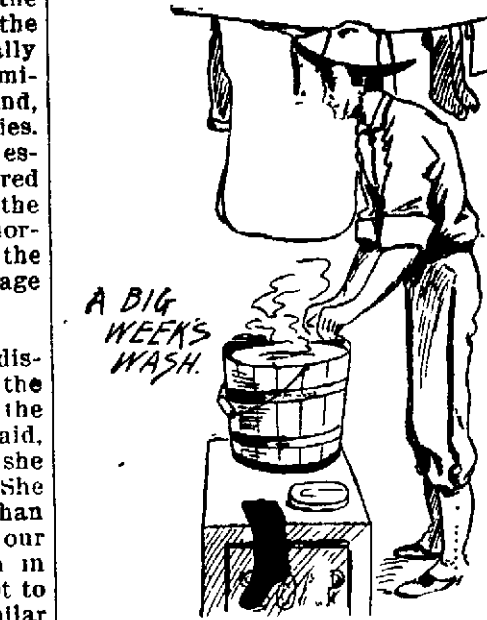
The average circulation of the bank in 1874 was thirteen million dollars in round numbers. In 1894 it was \$150,000,000; in 1895, \$186,000,000; last month, \$255,000,000. The increase from April, 1897, to April, 1898, was nearly \$70,000,000.

Of course, this great increase in circulation was likely to cause the notes to depreciate. Under normal conditions it would cause a run on the bank. But when notes are presented for redemption the bank tenders silver. The notes have depreciated to half their face value, as compared with gold, but they are still worth more than the metallic value of the silver at present market prices. Silver coin cannot be exported, except at its bullion value, which involves a loss that keeps it at home. Thus far the present notes, while nominally redeemable in coin, are practically irredeemable. The depreciation, however, is progressive, and the time may soon come when they will be worth less than the bullion value of silver. The issue is rapidly increasing and when the limit is reached there will doubtless be an attempt to increase it, and perhaps to change the law as to the reserve.

The Spaniards in the Philippines have been led, by the absurd proclamation of their governor-general, to expect murder and rapine and all manner of cruelty at the hands of the "Yankee pigs." A correspondent tells the result: "When we landed, a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel, and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospital." The request was unnecessary. There are no Weylers in the American army or navy. We do not know how to make warfare by the cold-blooded slaughter of unarmed men, women, and children, or by killing pacificists and wounded soldiers. That is not the American way, that is the Spanish method, soon to become only an odious memory.

Captain Mahan, who is one of the most competent living judges of naval affairs, is quoted as saying that Dewey's victory will go down into history as the greatest naval victory on record. If the battle seems too one-sided for that the Captain is clearly correct when he says: "It has demonstrated the great value of our guns. It has fully proved the excellent judgment displayed by naval constructors in putting into service the armored vessels, which have fully shown their utility in battle. The result of this engagement plainly indicates that a cool-headed commander, who gets into the fight first and proceeds to business, has the best of the battle from the start. Commodore Dewey was backed by well-trained and brave crews, which must not be lost sight of, and who should come in for their full share of the honors."

One of the hardest things for the raw recruit to become accustomed to is the task of doing his own washing. What ever else he has learned at home, this is one of the accomplishments which he



A Big Week's Wash.
has missed. But there are generally no laundries in camp, and the washing must be done by some one. Our artist has caught a new recruit enjoying his first experience with the wash tub.

Tomb of Osiris.
Aren't you glad that the tomb of Osiris has been discovered? This god-king has been buried only 10,000 years but his head is pronounced to be in a wonderful state of preservation. Of course, it was a big head, to start with. Osiris and Menes have been worshipped for centuries, but they might have gone on being myths but for the excavation craze that now besets modern man. With such a find as these royal tombs proving to the archaeologists beyond doubt that there is a history antedating Egypt's ancient empire, the desire to dig up all creation will be in a flame. Why stop at anything now? The buried secrets of the world must tremble before the encroaching pick. All Egypt is to be sifted through a sieve.

THE VEGETABLE GROWER

It is Not Advisable to Sow to any Great Extent Until the Weather is Settled.

Though classed among our hardier spring vegetables it is never advisable to sow to any great extent until the weather becomes settled and warm. In the first place, should a spell of wet weather occur, the seeds are apt to rot in the ground, in which there is as yet little natural warmth; and in the second place, if they should pull through the germinating stage, there is danger of them getting nipped by frost. A few degrees won't kill them, but it gives them such a set back, that others sown a week or more later, would in all probability come in sooner. The best plan is to make small sowings at short intervals. These sowings may commence any time early in April, Egyptian turnip, or Eclipse varieties being most suitable.

A few lines of Swiss Chard (or spinach beet), may be sown with the main crop, and will be found to be a useful stand-by through the summer months, should a hitch occur in any of the other crops, or even for variety, which, with all the vegetables at our disposal, it is sometimes hard to maintain where several vegetables are wanted every day, and we don't want to be all the time running on the same old kinds day after day.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Plants that have been previously well hardened off, may be set out now. There will be little danger of the former suffering, but the latter will require slight protection, especially during frosty nights. Hand glasses or flower pots placed over them at night and removed in the morning, should be sufficient to avert danger, the time of removal being regulated by the temperature and nature of the weather; and to avoid treading on the soil as far as possible, a position along a border or other place of easy access should be allotted.

Celery.—If not already done, the main batch of celery should be sown early. Many still adhere to the custom of sowing indoors or in frames, but we find that, outdoor sown plants are of more stocky growth, hardier and less liable to disease. There are numerous varieties now in commerce, but we still rely on White Plume for early use, and Half Dwarf, or Golden Dwarf for late keeping, and don't consider that they are excelled by any of the newer introductions.

Mutton Chops.
A small quantity of oil meal fed daily will help materially in fattening sheep. Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take the ewes from the lambs. For sheep that are to be fattened shelled corn is the stuff. They will grind it in their own mill and take no toll.

Bran is relished by lambs, and they may eat it freely without detriment of any kind. An equal mixture by weight of bran, oats and linseed meal is fine for lambs for breeding purposes. Just try it.

I have heard it said that if a young lamb by accident becomes separated from its mother for half a day or more, that the ewe should be milked out before the lamb gets a chance to suckle, as there is danger of losing the lamb if this is not done.

Rations for Hens.
We often get inquiries for exact rations for feeding one hundred hens. It seems to us impossible to give a satisfactory answer, because conditions differ so widely. In a general way we may say in respect to the quantity, that hens that are being "coached" for egg production should not be "stuffed." Their food being of the proper character their crops should never be more than moderately full. It is a delusion to suppose that hens will not eat more than is good for them. As in the case of human beings when tempted by appetizing viands they will gorge themselves, and thus bring on indigestion,



and waste energy in the effort to get rid of surplus.

Just how much by weight or measure one hundred hens should eat in a day, depends on their age, size, conditions of flesh and whether running at large or confined in yard; so we cannot answer.

Nature's method of feeding is a grain at a time, and constant searching and scratching during meal time. This method we should imitate as far as possible.

Parsnips.
Very early planting of parsnips does not cause them to become pithy or woody in the center. Occasionally we find them in this condition when old ground which has been in cultivation many years is used, and also when the plants have suffered severely from drouth during the growing season to make all root crops tough and woody and this may account for parsnips being pithy.—W. N. Craig, Bristol Co., Mass.

What of the Fuchsia?
Is it now kept pretty nearly dry, and in a cool place, so that it may be almost at a standstill as to growth? With the exception of speciosa, little bloom can be had in winter. But the Fuchsia is very accommodating in some respects. After it has rejected its summer leaves, it will contentedly occupy even a dark, cold cellar. If it has had an untimely and apparently fatal call from Jack Frost, though killed to the ground, it will stay in the cellar until spring, and then grow on serenely as though it liked Jack Frost. Frequent syringing is to the liking of Fuchsias in full foliage.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative power with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the some of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.
Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package. Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous system. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in a pure and healthful, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We send all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 90-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Dr. Barton and Benson,
Suite 55 35 Public Sq., Cleveland O.
Insist on getting the genuine
BAR-BEN
It strengthens the nerves
A 60-dose box for 50 cents.

For sale by
Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESCQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDES AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soer," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrative descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D & C, Detroit, Mich.

THE Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.

DAILY STEAMERS BETWEEN • Buffalo and Cleveland, Via "C & B. Line,"

ALSO DAILY BETWEEN CLEVELAND, LORAIN, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Elegant fast Side Wheel Steamers "City of Erie," (building) will go into commission about June 15th,

"City of Buffalo" (new), "State of Ohio," "State of New York,"

will, with the opening of navigation, about April 1st, form a daily line between the above points.

Tickets sold to all points East and West at lowest rates.

Send 4 cents in stamps for handsome illustrated pamphlet.

Time Table and further information can be obtained by addressing W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IF YOU HAVE NOT A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists, 25c.

ALL WINTER GOODS WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT AND BELOW COST. J. W. FOLTZ.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY. BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS —VIA— The Pacific Express The Overland Limited Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m. every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA The North-Western Line Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address C. TRAVEL, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa. W. B. KNISKERN (General Passenger and Ticket Agent) Chicago, Ill.

"THE Best There Is In Paint." H. W. Johns' ASBESTOS Liquid Paint SEND FOR SAMPLES, SUGGESTIONS, ETC. H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

MEDICAL ADVICE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK DAILY PAPER. DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT. Here is a letter from "Constant Reader," who wants to know if flashes of light before the eyes are dangerous. Has been informed that they are caused by a disordered stomach. MEDICAL DIRECTOR. They may be. Catarrh of the stomach most frequently causes them, and if that is what ails "Constant Reader" a Ripans Tabule will give prompt relief, and a course of them according to directions will remove the difficulty. Sometimes, however, the trouble is caused by diseases of the eye or of the nervous system and kidneys. When of this sort it is of serious import.

A new style pocket containing the RYAN'S LIVER PILLS in a paper wrapper (without glass) is now for sale at every drug store—each 25c. This new style is requested for the year and the subscription to the NEW YORK DAILY PAPER. The RYAN'S LIVER PILLS are a small portion of the RYAN'S LIVER PILLS. Consult Dr. H. W. Johns, New York, for a single portion (from RYAN'S) with the new style.



SEED TREATMENT.

Remarkable Increase in Yield From Treating Grain For Smut.

One of the most remarkable and unexpected results of the hot water and potassium sulphide seed treatment of grain, especially of oats, is an increase in the yield beyond the amount that would result from merely replacing every smutted head with a sound one. W. T. Swingle, author of a farmer's bulletin on "The Grain Smuts," discusses this point as follows: This extra increase was noticed first by Professor Kellerman and the writer, in experiments made with oats in 1889, the hot water treatment in this case increasing the yield more than twice what would be calculated from the per cent of smut in adjoining untreated plots. This remarkable result was obtained in all subsequent trials and was also noted by Jensen and Arthur.

In the various experiments of the investigators named the extra increase in yield ranged from one-half to six times the amount to be expected from replacing the smutted heads with sound ones, and in even higher proportions when the percentage of smut was small. On an average the increase in yield has been found to be double or treble what would result from suppressing the visible smut. In consequence of this remarkable benefit, comparable with what Mr. Galloway has shown to occur where Bordeaux mixture was used on the potato and on some other plants, it will undoubtedly be profitable to treat oats for seed when only 1 or 2 per cent of the heads are smutted.

When used for seed oats, the potassium sulphide treatment has uniformly given a large extra increase in yield, the increase being almost equal to that resulting from treating seed with hot water. The copper sulphate and lime treatment gives no extra increase whatever in the case of oats.

Jensen found a similar extra increase as a result of treating seed barley with hot water, and Professor Kellerman has reported an extra increase in yield from treating wheat for smut with hot water and also with several copper compounds. In Kellerman's experiments there was, however, an enormous amount of smut present in many of the untreated plots, reaching 75 to 80 per cent. Where only a small per cent of smut is present in seed wheat it is probable that little if any extra increase in yield would result from treating it.

As to the cause of the extra increase in yield as a result of seed treatment opinions are divided. It is probably due in part to an increased germinative power of the seed, causing them to sprout sooner and the young plants to grow faster. It has been shown that oats treated with hot water germinate much more quickly than do untreated oats, even if the grain has been dried. Professor Kellerman has shown that potassium sulphide treatment has the same effect on both oats and corn, and further that seed which had been treated with hot water or potassium sulphide germinated quicker, even after 5½ months, than untreated seed. Dr. Arthur claims that this hastened germination is due to the liberation at once of large quantities of diastase by the action of heat, enabling the young plant to quickly avail itself of the reserve of starch stored in the seed. This does not, however, account for the action of potassium sulphide.

A New Use For Spanish Moss.

Those who have traveled much in the south are familiar with the parasitic plant called Spanish moss which hangs in graceful festoons from the forest trees in the Gulf states. An exchange credits the chemist at the Florida station with the statement that if cane juice, as it comes from the mill, be filtered through the moss, green as it comes from the trees on which it grows, and then boiled even in open iron vessels until crystallization takes place, the sugar will drip white and beautiful from the stirring paddle, and it only needs to be crushed to make the coffee sugar of commerce. It is a faint cream color and is said to be sweeter than the sugar of commerce, due doubtless to the fact that there is no terra alba or other adulterant in it.

Kainit Mixed With Manure.

There is one practice, which W. F. Massey claims in Southern Cultivator will add to the general value of the manure accumulation in stables that are cleaned out daily and the accumulation kept for a time in heaps under cover or otherwise. This is the mixing of kainit with the manure to prevent fire fanging and the loss of ammonia. The saline nature of the kainit keeps the manure moist, while its chemical nature prevents the formation of ammonium carbonate to escape into the air. Used liberally in this way daily on the heaps as they are added to, the kainit will serve a very useful purpose and will add to the value of the manure very greatly.

Go Down For More Land.

It has been customary in the south for a farmer who desires to increase the amount of his crops to buy more land or put the plow into some of his pasture land. The Texas Farm and Ranch says: This plan is not the best one except in cases where the capacity of the soil already in cultivation has been taxed to its utmost. Fifty acres, can be made to produce as much under high as 100 under average tillage. It is far more economical to produce the desired increase of output from the lands already under the plow than to add to the surface area at heavy expense. When more land is wanted, go down for it. No heavy cash outlay is required.

CELERY A MONEY MAKER.

How About Marketing It—Grown as a Second or Even a Third Crop.

"Good celery is a good salesman. It not only speaks for itself, but for all that goes with it. The gardeners who grow good celery have his products sold in advance, his coming is awaited with interest, and he will soon dispose of his load at good prices." A correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer, quoted in the foregoing, expresses other ideas as follows:

Usually there is not nearly attention enough paid to preparing celery for the market. Bunching in the regulation style is not desirable, as the bunching hides many defects. Better pack in a perfectly clean basket or box the roots separately, after washing clean and removing all leaves and stems not fit for the table. In this condition it should sell for from 5 to 6 cents per root, although at 4 cents it is a good paying crop.

Celery is mostly grown as a second crop, although not infrequently as a third. As a second crop it usually follows early cabbage, and the soil that is congenial to the one is to the other. The best soil for celery is a heavy, deep, sandy loam and the situation naturally moist. It is useless to attempt the growing of celery on a dry, light soil, as it will not endure a drought. In such seasons the gardener must provide sufficient moisture or lose his crop.

Good plants are the first requisites of good celery. They must be strong, vigorous and perfectly healthy. Where cabbage is the first crop the soil should be sufficiently rich for celery without additional manure, but should any be considered necessary let it be thoroughly rotted and put under the plants instead of around them. Make the trenches deep and put the manure at the bottom. Fill the trenches with the soil thrown out and set the plants on a level, never below the surface. Exercise great care in setting, so that the crowns of the plants are not covered, and to have the soil pressed firmly about the roots.

For an early celery I prefer the half dwarf sorts and should never plant self blanching varieties, as the loss of color indicates weakened vitality. To have celery delicious and tender it is necessary to earth it up no matter what the variety may be. For late winter's use I prefer the best of the pink varieties, both because of their rich, nutty flavor and their excellent keeping qualities. If winter spinach is the first crop taken off in the spring and this followed by second early peas, celery can easily be made a third crop.

The Vegetable Grower.

The rush of spring work being pretty well over, there comes a breathing space in the garden work before the weeds claim our attention. An American Gardening correspondent reminds vegetable growers that advantage should be taken of this to have all work pushed forward as well as possible. Tomato trellises may be got into position and manure dug in where the plants are to be set, even although the ground has been manured beforehand. Dig in a little extra, as it is hard to overdo tomatoes in this respect so long as the manure is not used in too fresh a state. The same remarks may be applied to lima beans, the poles for which may also be got into position.

Hills may be got in shape for melons and cucumbers. A few hills of the latter may be sown under hand glasses. The White Spine variety of cucumber is recommended for this early sowing, but later on some of Tender and True. The fruit of this is rather longer than White Spine and not inclined to ripen up so quickly, but White Spine is a better yielder, and still keeps the lead as a standard variety.

War and Our Markets.

According to American Gardening, growers, and dealers will benefit from the fact that carried over stocks of canned goods will be cleaned up so that canners will be very active when the season opens; furthermore, the military camps will be large users of this commodity.

Seed dealers and growers will be aided in their business from the fact that sowings have been already large, and a later batch will undoubtedly be put in. A rise in values may be expected in staples. Potatoes will also be in greater demand and so also should apples, while regular lines of canning goods will also climb up.

On the other hand, perishable stock which is to be put on the market in a green state may sell slowly, or at best only at nominal values. Peas and beans (seed) have already stiffened.

News and Notes.

It is expected that there will be in operation in the United States in 1898 17 sugar beet factories, new factories being located in Utah (1), Oregon (1), California (4), Michigan (1) and New York (1), and that at least 80,000 acres will be planted in beets during the season.

When corn is ripe or nearly so, the dry matter which the crop contains is found about one-half in the ears, less than one-third in the stalks and one-fifth in the leaves, according to a Michigan station report.

The Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station concludes from experiment that manuring with rye will not prevent potato scab on scab infested soil nor will soaking the seed tubers in corrosive sublimate.

The downy mildew is now said to attack many plants of the squash, melon and gourd kind.

Did you ever try selling choice pears, peaches, prunes or cherries in neatly labeled one and five pound paper boxes?

In regard to setting strawberries some people advise late summer and fall setting. H. W. Collingwood says large growers believe in summer setting, but they are gradually becoming more and more in favor of fall setting.

FOOD WASTED IN COOKING.

Life-Sustaining Value of Meat and Vegetables Lost Through Ignorance.

A series of investigations just completed by experts connected with the United States Department of Agriculture go to show that there is an immense amount of popular ignorance in the matter of cooking; that, while the greater part of the food of man is prepared for use by cooking, yet the changes which various foods undergo during the process and the losses which are brought about have been but little studied. Few persons know, for instance, that in 100 pounds of uncooked cabbage there are but seven and one-half pounds of dry matter, and of this dry matter from two and one-quarter to three pounds are lost in the cooking process. Experiments with potatoes show that in order to obtain the highest food value potatoes should not be peeled before cooking, that when potatoes are peeled before cooking the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into hot water and boiling as rapidly as possible. Even then the loss is very considerable.

Potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water before boiling, the loss of nutrients is very great, being one-fourth of all the albumenoid matter. In a bushel of potatoes the loss would be equivalent to a pound of sirloin steak. Carrots contain less nitrogen, but relatively more albumenoid nitrogen than potatoes, and, therefore, furnish more matter available for building muscular tissues. In order to preserve the greatest amount of nutrients in the cooking of carrots, the pieces should be large rather than small; the boiling should be rapid, so that the food value of the vegetable shall not be impaired, as little water as possible should be used, and if the matter extracted is made available as food along with the carrots, a loss of twenty to thirty per cent, or even more, of the total food value may be prevented. In the cooking of cabbage the loss of water used has more effect on the loss of nutrients than the temperature of the water at which the cooking is started. In any case the loss is large. The losses which occur in the cooking of potatoes, carrots and cabbage vary with the different methods of boiling followed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Brocade Screen.

A most exquisite Marie Antoinette screen was recently placed in the bay window of a Fifth Avenue, New York, boudoir. The screen was the handiwork of the fair occupant, and so dainty did she combine beauty and use that you would have supposed from first glance that it was imported from the Tuileries.

She was indiscreet enough, however, to tell the secret of its manufacture, and here it is, as it comes from her own lips:

"Take three stiff pieces of pasteboard and cut them out in fancy designs, the two sides lower than the back. Now place upon the table a piece of brocade satin and firmly glue the pasteboard upon it. Cover the other side with a piece of old gold satin. When all is dry, take a sharp scissors and cut through the brocade silk and its lining, making as clean a cut as possible. It will be easy, with the scissors, to follow the design of the pasteboard lining. To prevent the edges from fraying, touch them with the fingers wet with glue. Do the same around the entire outside edges and finish at the top with a small ornament. In the centre, if so pleases you, you can hang a little bracket upon which is a tiny oriental lamp.

"You will have a piece of fancy work that will justify the time and trouble you have put upon it."

—Poppies in Nature and in Art.

Very ancient is the history of the poppy; it was wreathed with the lotus in Egypt and twined with thyme and parsley in Greece. It was also one of the flowers dedicated to Venus; and the witches who wrought their spells and muttered their incantations on the mountain tops cast into their brew the horned leaves.

It was early recognized that the poppy in its simplest form is one of the most decorative of flowers. Its simplest form is, of course, the wild flower of four petals. It is treated decoratively in a number of ways—either as a flat design of the lifted cup, or as a conventional representation of the four petals encircling the receptacle, or as the stem upholding the dome-like and sometimes strongly ridged seed pod. But, after all the most marvelous artistic suggestions are found in the sharply outlined leaves which rise to slender, gothic points. These serve as models of leaf design, and were carved boldly and delicately in the stone of ancient cathedrals.

There is always something artificial in the appearance of the cultivated poppies. They lack the stability of reality, and ever suggest the gypsy masquerading as the princess.

Poppies, with very few exceptions, are not the least difficult to grow. Seed sown in the fall or spring will produce plants that flower all summer. They do not demand an enriched soil and profuse watering, but grow in an independent, careless fashion that is a relief after an experience of the exaction of some plants.—Godey's Magazine.

Food for Repairing Health.

"To keep in proper health, and do without medicine," says a doctor, "food should be taken in proper proportion. If a man's health has been wrecked through his profession, or by any other cause, it is not so much medicine as proper food that is required.

"A man should keep himself in good health without a holiday of an hour if he studies his diet. He should take about two parts of repair food, such as meat, eggs, milk, cheese—or, in the vegetable kingdom, the old peas beans and lentils—to three parts of carbonaceous food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, butter, cream and fats of all kinds.

"Then he must take a certain amount of bulky or water vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, onions, and also the fruits. In making out a daily ration, some light dish should first be taken slowly, to prepare the stomach for the food that is to follow; then a meat or its equivalent."

Artificial poppies, American beauty roses, violets and peonies are popular for evening gown berthes.

MAY BARGAINS!



Something New in Foot-stools

A partial clearance

Sale. Just when you are thinking of this class of goods. Probably just when you



want to buy. Only 75cts

Side Boards, Fine Bed Room Suites, Dining Tables, Fine Conches, Odd Chairs, Divans, Parlor Suites, positively will be sold at some price. A comparison of prices here you can appreciate only by seeing the goods. Discounts vary. In some cases you will get 30 per cent, and in no case on above goods will you get less than 15 per cent deduction from the marked value. This stock is by far the most complete, comprising the greatest variety of styles, found in Stark Co. COME EARLY and secure some of the great BARGAINS we have ever offered.

GASOLINE STOVES! REFRIGERATORS! AT LOWEST PRICES

Two burner Gasoline Stove, only \$2.98 Refrigerators from \$6.00 up.

Seeing is buying here.

Beautiful designs in all weaves & qualities.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Carpets.

STOVES. See Our New Labelle, only \$12.75, 8x18, equal to any \$16.00 Stove sold elsewhere. With Bracket Reservoir, only \$18.75, usually sold for \$22.00.

THE VICTOR BICYCLE WITH LINE SPROCKET.

Only \$40. By an especial arrangement with the Factory we will furnish the new 1898 Victor at this Price THE STRAIGHT LINE SPROCKET is only used by the Victor.

The Thomas Bicycles Lead Them All.

For Style and Swiftmess they are Fast Wheels. We are closing out Samples of all makes of Bicycles, except Victor and Thomas. Good Wheels for Ladies only \$23.50.

MAY BARGAINS AT

Benedict's White Palace!

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

BAHNEY'S

WALL PAPER STORE.

The Newest and Latest and Best Patterns and Colorings in SPRING WALL PAPERS are being received daily.

Prices Cheaper Than Ever

Come and See them.

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WALL PAPER

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898

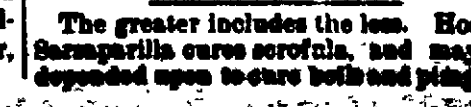
In spite of the fact that the army administration was disappointed by the failure of the states to complete the quotas supplying the full number of 125,000 volunteers last week, the opinion expressed that the slowness in recruiting during the past few days gives no cause for serious concern. It was expected that the progress at the recruiting stations would be less rapid after the first 100,000 mark had been passed. Regulations governing the acceptance of recruits have been ordered rigidly

commander of the forces has power withhold such a badge for the purpose preventing any improper person from wearing it, as the mere wearing of the badge might give an opportunity for crime. It was a common thing in former wars for both men and women to go into the fields and rob the wounded. If the purpose of centralizing neutralization the right to confer this badge must remain in the hands of the commanding officer, and the Red Cross must work in conjunction with the army and navy.

Now is the time to subscribe

**For potpies, biscuit,
dumplings, puddings,
waffles, waffles, use**

A Card of Thanks.
The Wendling children wish to extend their thanks to the friends, neighbors and others, for their kindness during the week and after the death of their mother, **Mrs. Mary Wendling.**



LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by independent investigation.

Mrs. S. Klotz is visiting friends in Xenia.

Mrs. Mary H. Corns is visiting in Mansfield.

Mrs. J. F. Snyder is visiting friends in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitman were Sunday visitors in Doylestown.

Mrs. E. M. Walling, of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Iman.

Employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will be paid on Thursday.

The Artificial Ice Company shipped two carloads of ice to Cleveland yesterday.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 160, has been placed in the residence of Victor H. Vogt.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the office of the Artificial Ice Company, No. 156.

The engagement of Miss Marie E. Keller and Mr. Edmund Clementz has been announced.

The hour for all evening services at St. Timothy's church will hereafter be 7:30 until further notice.

The Rev. J. F. Cloney will return from Winona, Ind., to officiate at the funeral of Mrs. John Reecht.

In the ball game on Monday, between Canton and Coshocton, Canton was defeated by a score of 5 to 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur on Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Schneider and Mrs. Julius Schneider have returned from Warren after a visit of nearly two weeks.

G. B. Fulton, formerly of this city, now the representative of a Cincinnati drug firm, is in the city on business today.

Lieutenant G. W. Moses, in charge of the recruiting office at Canton, has enlisted twenty-five men out of sixty-six applicants.

Secure your plants for Decoration Day at Mrs. Wetter's, on Main street, for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Young have engaged a suite of apartments in the new Segner building in South Erie street, taking possession yesterday.

Mrs. Urban D. Roller and her little son, of Minerva, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert J. Graybill, in South East street.

The Rev. G. B. Smith will preach a sermon to the boys of his congregation next Sunday morning concerning the men who lost their lives in the late war.

John Ames, who has been at the Hotel Sailer since meeting with the accident in which his left leg was broken, has been removed to his home on the West Side.

T. M. Sugrue has been appointed night yardmaster of the C. L. & W. at Lorain, to take the place of F. W. Howes, resigned. The appointment takes effect today.

John Kelcher's thirty-first birthday anniversary arrived, Tuesday, and in honor of the occasion a dinner was given at the McGreal residence, in Wissmar avenue, in the evening.

Mrs. William Nutt, who is now in St. Alexis hospital, at Cleveland, is rapidly recovering her health, and is expected home the latter part of this week. Mrs. Nutt has been in the hospital for three weeks.

W. H. Carter, assignee of the J. F. Seiberling Company at Akron, has sued J. F. Seiberling, president of the company, for \$173,394, for which amount, it is alleged, Seiberling's account was overdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Austin, having disposed of their residence east of the city to Clarence Hackett, of Akron, will remove to this city the latter part of the week, taking up their residence in East South street.

The office of Trainmaster James N. Merwin, of the W. & L. E. railway, will be removed from Massillon to Toledo on Monday. The office of Assistant Trainmaster Van Dusen will remain at Columbian Heights.

C. S. Stark, foreman of the car department for the C. L. & W. railway, with headquarters at Bridgeport, O., has resigned to accept a position as chief joint car inspector of all roads running into Pittsburg.

In honor of Charles Knobloch's fiftieth birthday anniversary, friends from Millersburg, Strasburg and this city gathered at his West Main street residence Sunday, and the occasion was quietly and appropriately observed.

C. V. Spietschka, foreman of the works of the Star Brewing Company, left this afternoon for New York, to be gone a week or ten days. During his absence Anton Kopp, proprietor of the brewery, will have personal charge of matters at Crystal Spring.

Judge T. T. McCarty, of the court of common pleas, has caused to be issued a weekly bulletin containing the daily transactions in court. The bulletin is particularly valuable to members of the bar, as it enables them to conveniently follow the disposition of cases.

The village of Sandyville, south of Canton, is much upset over the mysterious disappearance of the four-year-old son of James Anderson, a prominent citizen. It is now four days since anything has been seen of the lad, and it is feared that he has been kidnapped by gypsies.

Mrs. Margaret Steitz, who resides in West Main street, is ill today. Her sickness is thought to have been caused by eating Swiss cheese. Other members of the family became ill too, immediately after supper Tuesday, but all have recovered but Mrs. Steitz. Her condition is not serious, however.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Wendling took place on Sunday at 2 p. m. from the Reformed church, the Rev. Wm. H. Shults officiating. Mrs. Wendling's sons acted as pallbearers. Although the Reformed church was organized four years and three months ago, this was its first loss by death. Not even has a baptized child of the congregation died. The funeral was largely attended.

For a number of years Jacob Kastanowitz, aged 32, of Mansfield, has been annoying Phoebe Wise, an aged spinster living alone near the Ohio reformatory. About midnight on Monday the woman discovered Kastanowitz at her kitchen window and shot at him, the bullet causing instant death. Miss Wise surrendered herself to the authorities, but will probably not be prosecuted, as the general opinion is that the shooting was justifiable.

Mayor Gibson, of Zanesville, Mayor Rice, of Canton, and others of the party of Elks who visited Massillon Tuesday afternoon, were driven to the new state hospital and other parts of interest in and about the city by Mayor Wise. Later they dined at the Hotel Conrad. The party consisted of Mayor Gibson, Mayor Rice, Mayor Wise, J. Thomas Trauer and Robert Hines, of Zanesville; John M. Danner, George Chambers, J. W. Pontius, Paul Rutledge and Harry Stewart, of Canton. Mr. Stewart is general passenger agent of the C. & S. railway.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Wendling took place Sunday at 2 o'clock from the Reformed church, the Rev. Wm. H. Shults officiating. The deceased is survived by seven sons, Fred, Charles, Edward, Albert, Clarence, Herbert and Frank, all of whom reside in the city; five brothers, Andrew Schrock, of Canal Fulton; Fred Schrock, of Ashtabula; John Schrock, of Newnan; George and William Schrock, of Massillon, and three sisters, Mrs. Charles Maurer and Mrs. Emmanuel Gibbs of Canal Dover, and Mrs. Fred Feichter, of North Lawrence.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Dressler and Miss Elizabeth Boerner took place at St. Mary's church at 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The Rev. James Kuhn officiated. Frank Boerner, brother of bride, was the groom's best man, and Miss Elizabeth Dressler, sister of the groom, attended the bride. The ushers were Messrs. Albert J. Boerner and Edward Waltz. The bride's gown was of broadened white silk. A reception will be given this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Frank Boerner, northeast of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Dressler will reside in Front street.

The Tuscarawas township commencement exercises for the Boxwell graduates will be held at East Greenville, Monday evening, May 30th. The orations by the graduates will be supplemented by a programme of a patriotic nature, suitable to the date. The programme will be rendered principally by pupils of the East Greenville schools. The music and choruses will be under the control of S. S. Evans, and an effort is being made to make the exercises worthy of attendance. It is requested that all teachers, members of the board of education and persons interested should attend.

When William Jacobs stepped from a street car in the vicinity of Wissmar avenue, Tuesday evening, he found himself in the midst of the youth of the neighborhood and a collection of all known noise-making devices. He was told that he had been married, that they had come to serenade him, and that there was only one course for him to pursue. Mr. Jacobs emphatically and earnestly declared that they must be mistaken, that he was not married, and did not know that he ever would be. It required much argument and something else to satisfactorily adjust matters, and now Mr. Jacobs is seeking the perpetrator of the joke.

The team of Canton Lodge, F. & A. M., conferred the third, or master Mason degree, on a member of Clinton Lodge, Tuesday evening. Altogether there were about a hundred present from Canton, and a score were down from Canal Fulton. After the initiation, a banquet was served by J. D. Miller, at which toasts were offered and responded to and congratulations generally exchanged. In the Canton party were many excellent vocalists, and during the evening there was good singing by the Aeolian quartette and double quartettes. The Canton people returned home on a special Canton & Massillon train of three cars, which stopped in East Main street long enough to permit the Aeolian quartette to serenade Mr. Thomas C. Brown at his residence.

THE PYTHIANS OF OHIO.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention Now in Session.

DAYTON, May 25.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio was opened in this city yesterday. Monday was devoted to a general reception of delegates, who arrived in large numbers upon every incoming train. Nearly 1,000 delegates are registered at the hotels, and as many more are expected when sessions open in the Grand Opera House. Committees have been making preparations for six months, and the most successful convention in the history of Ohio Pythianism is predicted. The city is decorated, and a number of handsome and expensive electrical designs are in position.

The Pioneer Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West for adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

IS STILL A QUESTION.

Consolidation of the Two Bands Not Yet Assured.

MILITARY HOLDS A MEETING.

Both Organizations Now Have Committees Appointed with Power to Act—Members of the Two Bands are Generally in Favor of Uniting, But Cannot Agree on Terms.

The Military band held a business session, Tuesday evening, and Messrs. William Ertle, Joseph Ess and Henry Pfug told of a meeting they had had with Manager Frank Eisenbrei, William Vogt and John Seiler, of the Harmonia band. The representatives of the latter organization had been appointed for the purpose of doing everything possible to bring about the consolidation of the two bands, and they were willing to make concessions in exchange for concessions. It was decided that a committee of members of the Military band should be appointed to meet the Harmonia's committee. Definite action can then be taken. At the last meeting the Military's representatives were without authority to act, and could do nothing but discuss the matter. Manager John Watters, Frank Poe and Joseph Ess were chosen as the committee to represent the Military band.

The Harmonia members are said to be unanimously in favor of consolidation, and there is also much favorable sentiment among the constituents of the Military band. But the Harmonia is determined that Oscar Pueger shall continue as director, and the Military is equally determined that he shall not. Disagreement over this point may probably block progress. The plans for the new band provide for twenty-four members. Each band now has from fifteen to eighteen.

The two committees had not yet gotten together at a late hour Wednesday afternoon. There are so many hitches that members of both bands say that consolidation, if indeed it can be brought about at all, will not take place in time for Memorial Day. It had been the hope of some of the musicians that an agreement could be reached considerably before that day, which would be an appropriate occasion for the new organization to make its appearance.

Newman Notes.

NEWMAN, May 25.—David George, of Massillon, visited at this place on Monday.

J. D. Evans and Will Masters spent Sunday with Canal Fulton friends.

Mrs. McGee and sons, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of D. K. Weidner and family, Sunday.

Richard Davis and family spent Sunday in Elton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harold.

Miss Edith Clapper, who has been visiting her aunt at Canal Fulton, returned home, Friday.

T. Jefferson Morgan is visiting his parents at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rummans and Daniel Doubleday, who have been living in Michigan, concluded there was no place like the "Hill," and returned last week.

Joseph C. Bell, the popular school teacher in district No. 8, but at present a resident of Massillon, who has received an appointment at Cleveland from the Pushnell administration, left for that city last week. Miss Jeannette Miller, the primary teacher, has charge of the school for the remainder of the term.

Don't forget that Thursday of this week is the day for all to turn out and assist in cleaning up and beautifying the cemetery.

Z. T. Shoemaker and family, of Massillon, visited at the George Williamson residence Sunday.

Figuring on the contract for sinking the shaft on the Baker farm by the Drake Coal Company is occupying the attention of most of our people and quite a number of bids are being prepared to be presented by 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, May 24.

The Decoration exercises this year promises to surpass all former efforts. New music has been secured and a fine literary programme has been arranged so that all who can favor us with their presence that day may expect a fine entertainment suitable for the occasion. At the earnest solicitation of our people, Robert H. Day, of Massillon, has kindly consented to deliver the oration of the day. This is the third consecutive time that Mr. Day has been called upon to favor us with his services which gives evidence of their appreciation. All old soldiers and their friends far and near are respectfully invited to meet with us at 9 o'clock, sun time. E. W. DeHoff will be marshal of the day.

Labor Commissioner Jones is taking great credit as being the friend of the coal miner in discharging the state patronage, but he evidently forgets that there are some coal miners outside of North Lawrence. It is true the miners never before fared so well in state appointments, but so far they have been confined to a selected few.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876, away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

See also for THE INSURANCE.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM HOLT, OF MASSILLON, CONTINUED.

CANTON, May 25.—Criminal court began on Tuesday, and the case of Ohio vs. William Holt, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, was the first called. Owing to the absence of important witnesses, however, the case was continued. George Cole was convicted of burglary, and was sentenced to the state reformatory at Mansfield. James Dale pleaded guilty to assault and battery on two counts, and was fined \$15 in the first and the costs in the second. Thomas Dale and Franklin Miller, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, are on trial today. They are being defended by Judge Mong.

Dr. M. M. Catlin and Miss Flora R. Miller, of Canton, were married at high noon today by the Rev. Dr. Manchester, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret Miller, in North Cleveland avenue. Dr. Catlin is one of the most prominent physicians in Canton. None but the near friends of the bride and groom were present during the ceremony. Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of John Paul, of Massillon. The will of Mary Wendling, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the guardianship of Bertha and Mary E. Rudy, of Massillon. Appraisement of ward's estate has been ordered in the guardianship of Anthony Luxemberger, of Bethlehem township. A final account has been filed by the guardian of John Miller, of Massillon. In the guardianship of Estella Geis, of Massillon, appraisement of the ward's land has been approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph P. Kopp and Mary Rowan, of North Lawrence, and Marcus Milton Catlin and Flora Belle Miller, of Canton.

LIFE AT CAMP ALGER.

The Meals are Good and all the Boys are Comfortable.

William A. Clark, of Company L. O. V. I., in a letter to his mother, Mrs. J. M. Clark, gives a cheerful account of life at Camp Alger, Fairfax county, Va. "We are all well," writes Corporal Clark, "and the climate here is extra fine. We are camped upon the big battle ground of historical note where Washington lived when he laid out the present city of Washington. Parts of the old houses are still standing and we have spent most of our spare time looking up old historical spots. We are but fourteen miles from Washington and none of us have yet seen the city. There are about 30,000 troops here from all over the country, all good boys of high standing. We are on the reserve list and will be moved closer to Washington to give dress parades for the cabinet officers and the President. That is about all we have to do. Everybody is enjoying camp life; the grounds are high and dry and there is no danger of disease. I feel better than I have for a long time. The meals are good and take it all in all it does not make so much inconvenience for a change."

News from Dalton.

DALTON, May 26.—Mrs. H. Cully, of Glenville, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper.

Word was received here on Monday that the young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Buchanan, formerly of this place, now of Chicago, had died; particulars not being given. Mrs. M. Wecht, mother of Mrs. Buchanan, left immediately for Chicago, where she will remain a short time.

Dr. Warren Hippee, of Des Moines, Ia., visited Monday and Tuesday with his nephew, Dr. F. H. Pope.

Will Scott has moved his picture gallery from Mill street to the north-west corner of the Baughman lot on Main street.

Mrs. James Cully, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Susan Cully.

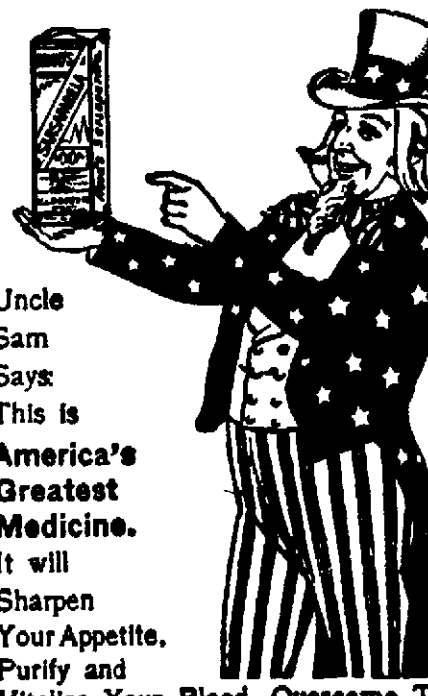
The Rev. Mr. Martindale, of Burbank, will deliver a lecture Monday evening, May 20, in the school hall, his subject being "The Battle of Gettysburg." The Rev. Martindale having been a participant in this battle, the lecture will undoubtedly be a most excellent one. It is given under the auspices of the Ladies' Circle of G. A. R. of this place.

Mrs. Charles Stevens and her mother, Mrs. Hurst, of Mansfield, visited several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Race.

Miss Alma McDowell accompanied by her cousin, Roy Oberlin, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Galvin McDowell.

Mrs. B. B. Baughman and children, of Toledo, arrived last night to be the guests of Dr. Roebuck until next week.

FOR SALE—A Jersey heifer calf. Solid color, full black points. 87 East Tremont street.



Uncle Sam Says This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

READY TO SAIL.

Three Transport Ships Loaded For Manila.

2,600 MEN ON BOARD.

Major General Anderson in Command, Stationed on the Australia.

THE AUTHORITIES WELL PLEASED.

News of the Readiness of the First Expedition to Aid Rear Admiral Dewey Gave Them Great Pleasure—The Philippine Expeditions Likely to Be Beneficial to Hawaiian Annexation—Hawaii Becomes Our Ally Against Spain by Allowing Our Vessels to Stop at Honolulu to Coal — It May Result in Compelling the United States to Either Assume a Protectorate Over the Islands or Annex Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The first Manila expedition is now ready to sail at moment's notice. It comprises 2,600 men, under the immediate command of Major General Anderson, whose headquarters are on the Australia, which is lying in the stream in close proximity to the City of Peking and City of Sydney.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Philippines expedition is now about started. The sending of these ships will affect the Hawaiian question vitally. Like the Charleston, the transports must stop at Hawaii to replenish their coal bunkers from the great heaps of coal that Consul General Hayward has been piling up for months past. If the Hawaiians let us take this coal without the pretext that we are using it to make our way to our nearest home port, as is required by international law in such cases, they will stand convicted of a gross breach of neutrality, that in the eyes of the law of nations allies them with the United States in hostility to Spain. The taking of coal by the American ships at Hawaii to make an extensive campaign against the Spanish possessions it is believed here will result in compelling the United States either to assume a protectorate over the islands or to annex them.

A dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin from Major General Otis at San Francisco conveyed to the war department officials very gratifying information. The dispatch, which was sent yesterday afternoon, is as follows: "Steamer Sydney, with troops on board and prepared to sail, is anchored in the bay beside the City of Peking. The Australia is loaded and ordered to leave her dock at 4 o'clock this afternoon and anchor in the bay. I am not sufficiently informed when the Peking will complete loading naval stores, but understand that it will be this evening. The hour of departure of the three vessels depends upon the naval authorities. The strength of General Anderson's command is 117 officers and 2,382 enlisted men. The navy contingent consists of 11 officers and 76 enlisted men. Total for the three vessels 128 officers and 2,458 enlisted men."

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn received a dispatch from Mr. Arthur Sewell of Bath, Me., candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket in 1896, offering on behalf of Arthur Sewell & Co., the ship Roanoke, now at San Francisco, to the government for transport purposes. Secretary Meiklejohn immediately telegraphed to San Francisco to have an inspection made of the ship and if that should prove satisfactory the Roanoke undoubtedly will be chartered.

The assistant secretary said the government was negotiating for the Colon and China. The difficulty with these ships has been the question of price, the owners of them and the department officials being unable to agree on the rates to be paid. Mr. Meiklejohn has not yet put into execution his threat to impress some of the steamers on the Pacific coast into the service of the United States and he hopes this will not be necessary, but that the companies will come forward promptly and offer their vessels to the government at reasonable rates. It is believed to be likely, however, that a recommendation will be made to congress granting an American registry to the Tacoma, Victoria and Argyle of the Northern Pacific steamship line, so that they may be fitted out for use as transports as promptly as possible.

The steamer Ohio, a vessel of 1,200 tons, belonging to the Empire Transportation company, has been offered to the government and the question of her acceptance is under consideration. She is at Seattle. A large number of ships have been offered to the department even at reasonable rates, but they were in such condition that the officials promptly refused them on the ground that it would not be safe to send troops in them. Should the government decide to ask that an American registry be given to all six vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship company and they be secured for transport purposes, these with the five ships already secured and the China, Colon and Ohio would furnish accommodations, it is believed here, for between 15,000 and 17,000 men—just about the number which the war department will send to Admiral Dewey.

THE TENTH AT 'FRISCO.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Reach the Coast City to Embark for the Philippine Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The famous Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, numbering 602 men and 38 officers, reached this city this morning. Their reception at the ferry was a great one.

The troops traveled in two trains, the number of cars being 32. Both trains stopped three hours at Truckee, where the soldiers stretched their legs in a drill. A large number of horses are carried with the regiment, and these were exercised in the canyons.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ON TO CUBA.

The Reasons for the Last Call for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—The desire of the administration to wage a sharp and aggressive war in Cuba, and the necessity of sending a large force to the Philippines, are the reasons for the call for volunteers issued today. Official reports recently received from Cuba have convinced the President that the Spaniards will resist an invading army with a large force, and but little assistance can be hoped for from the insurgents. It is said the invasion of Cuba will be commenced at once, and the government intends to have a force of men sufficiently large to meet any emergency.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Organized and Now Ready For the Assessors' Books.

The board of equalization, which is composed of Henry Gribble, Paul Houriet, A. H. Boerger, Godfrey Mauer, George Willison and Frederick Ertle, has organized for work with Mr. Gribble, president. Mr. Houriet, vice-president, J. K. Merwin, clerk. Mr. Merwin is also the auditor's deputy. The board is in session in the council chamber.

None of the assessors have yet reported and consequently the members of the board have transacted no business.

A Patriotic Concert.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 25.—A patriotic concert will be given by the Dramatic Club on Saturday, June 4th. Those who will participate are: Howard Walters, David Eckroad, George Wampler, Joseph Zupp and Thomas Edwards. Selections will also be played by the Mandolin Club. The concert will be given for the benefit of the Young Men's League.

The Rev. Mr. Barron will preach the memorial sermon at the church, Sunday, May 29th.

Martial Law at Key West.

KEY WEST, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—James J. Dorsey, an expert machinist, was found murdered on the streets last night. He had been robbed William Morrill, a sailor on the United States gunboat Morrill, was brutally beaten by a party of negroes, and his injuries will probably prove fatal. Martial law will be proclaimed.

Missouri Men Moving.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—The Fourth Missouri infantry started for Camp Alger, Virginia, today. They go over the Big Four to Cincinnati, and from there on the Baltimore & Ohio. The Fifth regiment goes to Chickamauga tonight.

The Debt Extinguished.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25.—[By Associated Press]—The Presbyterian general assembly foreign mission's report shows their debt extinguished. The total receipts were \$979,125; disbursements, \$864,702.72.

Waived Examination.

John Slack, of Columbiana county, who is charged with refilling and using stamps a second time, appeared before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger, Wednesday morning. He waived examination, and in default of bail of \$100 was committed to the Cuyahoga county jail.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hammick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltz's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering with this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Z. T. Baltz, druggist.

Becklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltz.

AN HONEST MAN.

"When I first entered upon my duties as President," said Mr. Lincoln, grasping my arm in his peculiar way, with one of his long, bony hands, while he ran his fingers through and brushed back his shaggy black hair, "I fully made up my mind to appoint to office those only whom I knew to be honest, and who had suitable ability. In any event, honesty should be the prerequisite, as the lack of a little ability might be easily made up by an honest man endeavoring to do his whole duty conscientiously. While this resolve was fresh upon me, there came to visit me a very old friend, a minister, who had travelled so fast that he had not yet shaken the Illinois real estate off his capacious boots.

"Why, what brings you here, Mr. Shoffe?" (which was his name, but it will do just as well).

"Well," he replied, "I came down here, firstly, to see you and get an old-fashioned shake of the hand, and secondly to say that the folks of my congregation are so poor that they can hardly afford me a decent living, and I thought maybe you could give me some sort of an office that would pay me better."

"Certainly," I answered, quickly, for I knew he was an honest man, and I was looking for stock of that kind. "Have you in view any particular office?"

"No," said the Rev. Mr. Shoffe, complacently; "I would not know what to select if you were to hand me a list to choose from."

"Nor I what to give you; but I will tell you who will help you out. You know Col. Choctaw, of our county. He is now on duty in the treasury department. Go and see him; he is a man of resources, and will get you out of your difficulty. Come back to-morrow and report."

"The next day, according to promise, Shoffe put in an appearance, and said that the colonel had recommended him to apply for a certain position in the revenue department."

"What is the salary?" said I, signing in a mechanical way a pile of commissions.

"Two thousand dollars a year."

"Well, do you think that enough? I may be able to do better for you; for I know he was an honest man, and thought he might just as well as not get a place where he could earn more money."

"Oh, plenty, Uncle Abe, for that is more than double the amount I've been earning for years past."

"Now I began to think," said our martyr-president, "that I would have to force him into a place paying a larger salary, and where Government would have a corresponding return for his valuable services, for I was more than ever—if that were possible—convinced that he was an honest man; but I finally concluded to give him his own way, and he was appointed accordingly. Off he went rejoicing, but I felt rather mean at my one-horse gift to my good, honest, reverend friend."

"Three years elapsed, and the anxieties attending the war had completely driven from my mind, for the time being, the incident just related, when my messenger brought me a card bearing the familiar name, 'Rev. Adam Shoffe.' And immediately there flashed across my mind all the circumstances attending my appointing him to office. I directed him to be shown in, and in walked, with creamy boots, one of the best and finest-dressed men I had seen in many a day. I recognized his countenance at a glance, but it was his marvellous clothes that troubled me. They sat easily enough upon his body, but somehow or other they did not sit so easy on my mind; but wherefore I could not for the life of me tell, if I had tried, which I didn't."

"Good-morning, Mr. President—no longer 'Uncle Abe,' as before—said he, in a sort of grandiloquent manner; 'I hope you are well, and getting on nicely.'"

"Oh, yes," said I; "we poor folks eke out a living after a fashion," intending to give him the bit in his mouth, for I knew what an honest man he was, and how much—I couldn't tell them exactly how much, for I had lost the run of him—we were indebted to him."

"Mr. President, I have come to resign my office."

"Feeling somewhat as though I had been struck by lightning, I managed to exclaim, 'Indeed!'"

"Yes, I feel that there are many others deserving of the place, and that it is my duty to make way for them."

"Was there ever such an honest man as that?" said I, to myself, chuckling over my stupidity on the clothes surprise. "But," said I, aloud, "I'm afraid you are not considering yourself, Friend Shoffe, and that when you go back to preaching you will be as hard up as when you came here three years ago. Hadn't you better hold on a little longer, say a year more, and let us both go out of office together?"

"No, thank you. I am going to Europe during that time, but I hope to see you here, as President, when I return; and, after a few more kind expressions, off went Rev. Shoffe."

"About a month after, one of the reverend gentlemen's neighbors paid me a visit, and among other things, remarked, casually, that I had 'done a pretty good thing for Shoffe.'"

"Yes," I replied, "I gave him a two thousand dollar a year position for three years."

"Besides the balance," added the visitor. "Why, if he's worth a cent, he is worth to-day two hundred thousand dollars, and I can prove it if necessary."

"What could the idiot mean? To satisfy myself of the falsity of the charge, I sent detectives to where he lived, and they brought back word that he had made his \$6,000 salary in the aggregate yield fully \$200,000, but then I knew he was an honest man, and there must be a mistake somewhere!"

"By the way," added Mr. Lincoln, with one of his knowing winks; "we have plenty of 'Shoffes' left, but the mischief of it is, it is hard finding them out, and they are not considerate enough to resign, as did our honest friend Shoffe."

The national air—hot air.

THE THREE CENT COIN

A Little Joker Which Bothers Change Makers

"Next to a gold dollar," said a business man, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, "There is nothing in the line of coins I detest quite as much as the three cent piece. There is no call for its existence and the proper authorities, in my opinion, should call them all in, and melt 'em up. Now, here is a three cent coin. Observe that it is of the same general appearance as a dime. Undoubtedly some car conductor gave it to me for a dime and I accepted it at that value."

"I have been carrying it for a week in my small change overcoat pocket. Last night at the Park Row station of the L road, I gave it to the ticket seller and asked for two tickets, thinking that it was a dime. He pushed it back through the little window with an ironical smile and never a word. I asked his pardon and promptly gave him the proper coin, but I knew he thought I was trying to work three cents off on him for ten."

"Later on in the evening I was returning to my home in Brooklyn, and without looking at it, I thoughtlessly drew my three cent piece out of my coat and passed it to the bridge ticket seller, with a request for four tickets. There was sarcasm in the tone of his again, and I was about to lose my temper when I glanced down and saw my three cent piece lying before me."

"I made good again and once more dropped my despised coin back in my pocket. This morning when I boarded a car I put my hand in the same pocket which contained at least a dollar in change, and handed the conductor, as I supposed, a dime. I never stopped reading my paper until the conductor in a voice of mild protest, remarked: 'They don't go here.' whereupon I meekly hunted for a nickel. Now could anything be more exasperating?"

"It seems to me that Uncle Sam should not permit such an absurd state of affairs, for those three cent coins place good citizens in very embarrassing positions. I vote to call 'em all in, and I know that most all men voice my views."

Dissecting Handwriting.

Graphology is the little accomplishment that the girls are enquiring themselves with now that palmistry has run its race and is no longer talked about. To make a tedious visit seem less long or as a snail to a faring conversation, it comes in very well. In fact, it was a clever woman who said she always kept some accomplishment in readiness with which to amuse the people who could not amuse her.

The study of graphology is not too intense and quickly engages the attention of all, says the Minneapolis Times. Also it is an accomplishment that, aided by a keen conversation, is easily acquired. There are a number of good authorities on the subject, and a little practice after reading them carefully, will enable one to detect the prominent traits of character by the handwriting.

The artistic temperament and literary ability are readily seen. Ardor, vehemence, pertinacity, candor, and recklessness all write themselves out plainly. In fact, the cardinal virtues and faults of a display themselves in the handwriting when we, alas, imagine that we have schooled them to keep in the background.

After looking into the art, it is of interest to note how differently we glance at the writing of our friends than formerly.

On reading a note that has the a's and o's left open at the top, we smile and say, a good-natured babbling; if the writing slants downward toward the right, we shake our heads and think, a melancholy disposition. A certain way of crossing the f's flatly means stubbornness while an upward flourish denotes imagination.

Graphology cannot be used as a means of fortune telling, but in the majority of cases it is a good guide to the temperament of the writer.

This would hardly be possible at a formal luncheon, where all are putting forth their best traits in their best clothes; for sometimes rather disagreeable characteristics are blantly commented upon. At the above-mentioned function it did not matter, as the women were all intimate friends and when one of the number unobtrusively read out "egregiously selfish" there was a shout of laughter, and she was reminded of how she used to eat the greater part of the chocolate cake in school days.

Don't Overtax the Heart.

This word of warning is given by the Boston Times: As the bicycle season is now about to open, the craze for making century and double century runs is a timely subject to discuss. Most any fairly strong rider can make his century easily enough on a calm day, and with comparatively little chance of injury to that vital organ, the heart. But the very fact that this is so, has bred a reckless desire for the distinction of the double century achievement. Weaklings and stronglings have joined in it indiscriminately, and the results already apparent are such it would seem, as to make any ordinary compos mentis wheelman stop and ask himself if the game is worth the sudden snuffing out of his candle of life.

The vigorous young rider of the season in this vicinity to topple off his wheel a dead man, after a one hundred and twenty mile run, has already been recorded. No one can tell, however, how many others have permanently weakened the valvular action of their hearts—results which are sure to assert themselves sooner or later in life.

What earthly sense of pleasure there can be in starting out of a Sunday to scorch for twelve to sixteen hours along hot, dusty roads, with one's nose glued to the handle bars and eyes to the ground beneath him, I could never see. The keen pleasure of a long race is lost by the time thirty or forty miles have been reeled off, and the rest is simply a long, hard day's work.

The distinction of being a double century man is already almost none at all—many have done it. Why not ride for pleasure, for health, and for a more minute exploration and observance of the territory passed over? Can any present day wheelman tell us?

EDISON'S LATEST

A New Metal Mixed with Iron That Strengthens It.

Thomas A. Edison has made a discovery which gives promise of revolutionizing the iron business of the world. It is nothing less than a new metal, which, admixed with iron, renders cast iron as tough and strong as wrought iron. The discovery was made purely by accident.

Mr. Edison has been at work for the past year at the mines in Edison, N. J., in bringing his great magnetic ore separating process into practical commercial shape. He has practically solved the problem and got the plant into full operation. The last lot of iron shipped to Catasauqua, Pa., about a month ago, developed curious characteristics. It was found to be impossible to break the pigs in the ordinary way. Mr. Edison formed the theory that there was some hitherto unknown substance in the iron which caused the difference in the output.

Mr. Edison continues to say whether it is an entirely new metal or one whose existence was hitherto known. He is having new analyses made on a larger scale and will not assert more than he is prepared to substantiate.

He says that all that remained to be done was to ascertain the exact proportions in which the metal should be mixed with iron to obtain the best results. He spoke of the wonderful revolution that the discovery would make in the iron world. Thousands of articles which are now forged or turned out on laths or other machinery, by a slow and expensive process, he says, will be cast as readily as common cast iron articles are now. Further than this, the new alloy will do away with the slow process of making malleable iron, by producing at once from the melting furnace the desired articles, not only quickly and cheaply, but stronger and tougher than if malleabilized.

Mr. Edison is about to begin a series of exhaustive experiments on the new metal or alloy to determine just the conditions most favorable to obtaining the best results, and as soon as these are ended, he will publish to the world the details of the discovery.

The Yukon Mosquito.

Not only do the Yukon mosquitoes attack men and overwhelm them, but they drive the moose, deer and caribou up the mountains to the snow line, where these animals would prefer not to be in berry time. They kill dogs and even the big brown bear, that is often called a grizzly, has succumbed to them. Bears come down to the river from the hillside in the early fall to get some of the salmon that are often thrown upon the banks when the "run" is heavy.

If bruis runs foul of a swarm of mosquitoes and has not his wits about him his day has come. The insects will alight all over him. His fur protects his body but his eyes, ears and nose will soon be swollen up and bleeding and unless he gets into a river or a strong wind he will be driven mad and blind, to wander about hopelessly until he starves to death.

Although the Alaska summer is short, two broods of mosquitoes hatch out each year, and are ready for business from one to ten seconds after they leave the water. It rains a good deal along the Yukon, and rain is welcomed, for it drives the mosquitoes to cover. They hide under leaves and branches until the shower is over; then they come out boiling wit rage at the time they have been forced to spend in idleness, and the miner has a harder time than ever after his respite.

Mosquitoes and snowflakes are not contemporaries in the States, but in Alaska it is different. Snow does not bother them so much as rain, and an early snow may fall while they are still on the wing. Fog does not choke them either. They appear to like it, they float about in it as in ambush, and the unwary prospector by surprise—Denver Times.

The Evolution of Courtship.

In the dim and misty ages of the past, when wandering bands of apelike human beings had not developed their tribal customs to the level of priestly ceremony—when the medicine man had not arisen—a marriage between a man and a young woman was generally consummated by the man beating the girl into insensibility and dragging her by the hair to his cave. Added to its simplicity, the custom had the merit of improving the race, as unhealthy and ill-favored girls were not pursued and similar men were clubbed out of the pursuit by stronger. But the process was necessarily painful to the loved one, and her female children naturally inherited a repugnance to being wooed.

When a civilized young lady, clothed and well-conducted, anticipates being kissed or embraced by her lover, writes Morgan Robertson, in Harper's Magazine for April, she places in the way what difficulties are in her power: she gets behind tables and chairs, runs from him, compels him to pursue, and expects him to. In her maidenly heart she may want to be kissed, but she can not help resisting. She obeys the same instinct that impelled this wild girl of spring from the outstretched arms of the boy and go screaming out of the cave and into the beach in simulated terror—an instinct inherited from the prehistoric mother, who fled for dear life and a whole skin from a man armed with a club and bent upon marriage.

How Holmes Wrote War.

This is how Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded the outbreak of the Civil War: "On Friday, the twelfth day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at half-past four of the clock in the morning, a cannon was aimed and fired by the authority of South Carolina at the wall of a fortress belonging to the United States. Its ball carried with it the hatreds, the rages of thirty years, shaped and cooled in the mould of malignant deliberation. Its was the charter of our national existence. Its muzzle was pointed at the stone which bore the symbol of our national sovereignty. As the echoes of its thunder died away the telegraph clicked one word from the office of the land—that word was 'War.'"

Little Boy—Mamma, may we have one of the sleeves of that white dress you got tired last summer? Mamma—What for, dear? Little Boy—Me an' Johnny an' Willie an' George an' Alf an' the rest of the boys wants to play circus, an' we hasn't any tent.

Miss Ancient Wantiman (suddenly awakening)—I see you have my pocket-book, but there's very little money in that compared with what I have in bank. Burglar (gruffly)—Well, there ain't no way to git that. Miss Ancient Wantiman—H'm! Are you a single man?—Puck.

Blunderly (looking at female portrait)—Great gracious! What a hideous face. Where did you find that sinner? Artist (coldly)—That, sir, is a portrait of my sister. Blunderly—I beg your pardon. My mistake, I'm sure. After all, I ought to have noticed the family resemblance.

"Poor Cuba," sighed Mrs. Callahan. "its sad fate is strikingly similar to the fate of many poor women—starved and downtrodden by their lordly husbands." "I don't see why you should have any complaint to make," replied Callahan, "for I recognized you as a belligerent twenty years ago."—Atlanta Journal.

Rev. Protean Nubbin—So you say Kyote's Bill's stockings were found hanging on a telegraph pole this morning? Slobface Ike—Jesso, parson! Jesso! Rev. P.—I suppose they were filled? S. I.—Well, you betcher life they were! Jam full of Bill's feet.—Up-to-Date.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhalant remedies."

In fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous. "Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try Swift's Specific, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

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